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BECOME "BURRED"
AND MUSTY
Then You Need To Consult
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

July 13, 1920. Temperature 90.

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 84.

July 13, 1919, Temperature 54

No. 18,001.

二拜禮

號三十月七年二十百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1920.

日八廿月五年庚戌九國民華中

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CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
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THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 676.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT DISCUSSED.

THE HAGUE, July 10.
The international committee of jurists of the League of Nations, in a communique, reports that it fixed the fundamental principles of the composition of the court, after which the advisory committee discussed the status of judges and tentatively came to the conclusion that as the court must be kept free from political influences, judges could not be removed except for inability to discharge their duties, for which the unanimous vote of the court would be requisite. The court would elect its president, and vice-president, who would be appointed every three years and would be eligible for re-election.

POLISH FRONT BROKEN.

PANIC BREAKS OUT IN VILNA.

LITHUANIA ANXIOUS.

BERLIN, July 10.
Messages from Tilsit state that the Bolsheviks, after severe fighting, broke through the Polish northern front and crossed the Beresina at three points. A panic has broken out in Vilna. The Bolshevik successes are causing anxiety in Lithuania, whence troops have gone to the eastern frontier.

VOLUNTEERS ENROL EN MASSE.

WARSAW, July 10.
All leave has been stopped in Government offices. Volunteers continue to enrol en masse.

WILL BRITAIN INTERVENE?

SPA, July 10.
French circles state that Mr. Lloyd George has decided to request the Soviet Government to conclude an armistice with Poland and in the event of a refusal he will offer the Poles British assistance.

VOLUNTEERS ENROL EN MASSE.

WARSAW, July 10.
The first day of intensified recruiting has yielded 300,000 volunteers.

WRANGLE'S MOVEMENTS.

SEA OF AZOV PORT OCCUPIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

General Wrangel's troops have occupied Berdiansk on the Sea of Azov.

GAS WORKERS ON STRIKE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE MIDLANDS.

HOSPITALS SUFFERING BADLY

LONDON, July 10.

A serious situation has arisen in the Midlands owing to the gas workers' strike in Manchester, Salford, Bury, Stoke, Huddersfield and other towns owing to dissatisfaction regarding an increase in wages. Scores of workshops in Manchester and Salford are closed. A thousand people are out of employment. The hospitals are suffering badly, and only urgent operations are being performed.

THREATENED LONDON STRIKE AVERTED.

The threatened strike of the employees of the London Water Board has been averted, the Board agreeing to submit to arbitration a claim for a minimum wage of £4 a week.

The gas strike has spread to Bristol and Weston-Super-Mare. The unemployed in Manchester are estimated at 250,000.

GERMANS BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED.

NO DISSENSION AMONG THE ALLIES.

BERLIN, July 10.

The German Press is very wrathful owing to the attitude of the Entente, especially regarding disarmament. Some of the papers declare that the demands cannot be fulfilled. It is obvious that the German hope of disension among the Allies has been bitterly disappointed.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, July 10.

The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 265 votes to 148.

FIRE AND RAPINE.

IMPUDENT TURKISH ROBBER BANDS.

LONDON, July 10.

Constantinople reports the growing impudence of bands of robbers infesting the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus which are estimated at least a thousand strong. Bands plundering and burning villages had several scraps with our patrols, but the country is very difficult and there is little hope of improvement unless cavalry can be made available to sweep the whole region.

FRENCH BUDGET PASSED.

PARIS, July 10.

The Chamber of the Deputies passed the Budget by 522 votes to 660.

RIG SOVIET CONTRACT.

CANADIAN SYNDICATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONTREAL, July 10.

The Canadian syndicate which recently obtained a \$6,000,000 contract from the Soviet Government has announced that the question of credit was satisfactorily arranged, and it is now completing arrangements to carry out the contract.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/84
To-day's opening rate 3/84

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

SPA, July 9th.

On signing the protocol, the Germans declared that no clause in the Treaty of Versailles obliged them to acquiesce in fresh territorial occupations, except in the event of failure to carry out the reparations clauses.

SPA, July 10th.

A communique issued states that M. Millerand referred to the inaccuracy and unreasonableness of Herr Simons' observations and afterwards exclusively addressed the German delegation pointing out Germany's failure to carry out the obligations and the reasonable Allied demands, remarking that Herr Simons himself recognised the mistakes committed by the approval of the contracts of supply of coal to neutrals by a spontaneous reduction of deliveries without the consent of the Reparations Commission. He invited German experts to confer with the Allies on the subject.

Herr Simons explained the German reparations plan which will be presented to the allies on Sunday evening in order to enable a discussion on Monday morning, and indicated the critical condition of German finances, and said that it was necessary to have Allied assistance and that it was also of capital importance fixing a lump sum.

LONDON, July 10th.

The Protocol was signed laying down, with a view to hastening investigation in connection with war criminals, that the Public Prosecutor of the Leipzig Court should send direct to the British Attorney-General and Allied Ministers of Justice any demand for information or judicial enquiries, the latter carrying out the instructions without any delay.

The delegates concerned with the subject met under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon. Lord Birkenhead and Sir Gordon Hewart were present. The speeches of the Allied delegates dealt with the methods and procedure of trial, the German Minister of Justice agreeing that communications regarding evidence should be carried on between the law officers, not diplomatically. This section of the conference concluded with unanimity.

AMERICAN COMPANY'S TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, July 9th.

The Kletz Throwing Company has been placed in the hands of Trustees, owing to insufficient liquid assets to meet immediate demands. The liabilities are \$8,000,000 and the assets, exclusive of plants, \$1,000,000.

The Kletz Company's difficulties are believed to be chiefly due to the collapse of silk values in Japan, the cancellation of orders and the subsequent difficulty of obtaining capital after most of the profits had been put into plants.

GREAT TURKISH REVERSE.

LONDON, July 9th.

A Greek communique regarding the operations in Asia Minor states that the enemy's forces opposed to the Northern Army numbered 20,000, of whom 1,500 were killed or wounded and many captured or surrendered. It is estimated that only 4,000 escaped to Erzurum. The whole material of the Turkish Northern Army was captured, including thousands of rifles and two big German guns.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PERTH, July 9th.

The Prince of Wales attended a farewell banquet prior to leaving for Coolgardie. His Royal Highness, referring to the train wreck, said he did not regret being able to add a harmless railway accident to his experiences.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

The State Department has removed the restrictions on trade with Soviet Russia, except in material usable for war purposes. Individual licenses are required to export locomotives and railroad material. The decision was reached after communications from Britain and France. The State Department emphasises that the concession does not entail political recognition of any particular Russian authorities.

JAPANESE IMITATION OF BRITISH TRADE MARKS.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Commercial Committee of the House of Commons entertained to luncheon Sir John Handley and presented him with an illuminated address. Replying to the toast of his health, Sir John Handley said that he had been the recipient of great kindness, courtesy and friendship in Japan. The Japanese traders' imitation of British trade marks was reproached by the Japanese. He was informed that the Japanese Government was ready to legislate to prevent this. He emphasised how highly the Japanese valued the alliance with Britain.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as how can you be sure to be prevalent and it is too dangerous a remedy to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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FOR PRESENT WEAR
Made from High Grade Zephyr Shirtings, in Plain White and Coloured Stripes, either with Soft or Hard Collars.

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PRICES

\$3.75 each

\$4.00 each

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\$5.50 each

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J. T. SHAW
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

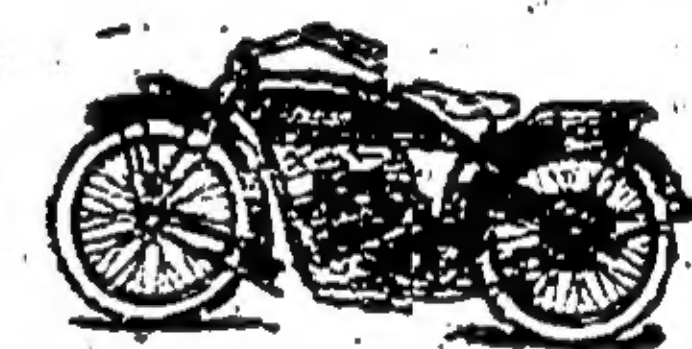
Quality, Variety, Perfection.

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("DO BE CHAIRFUL")

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27 Des Vœux Road,
(three doors from Post Office.)



A SHIPMENT OF
INDIAN SCOUTS
IS DUE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

To avoid disappointment get your name on the waiting list.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

25-26 DES VŒUX ROAD, GARAGE KOWLOON
TEL. 27 TEL. 47

ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER RAINIER

AMERICAN PALE BEER
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
LENSES, ETC.
Optician to the Chinese, J. CHAN, Esq. D.
BYE VISITED FREE OF CHARGE.

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Hongkong

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Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Books used
Pender's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
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Telegraphic Address
"MELBON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

THURSDAY,

July 15, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road, Corner of
Des Vaux Street.

A consignment of Groceries,
Cassim Ahmed, & Co.,
Arrived from London per
s.s. "HYO MARU".

Also
Mosquito Netting, Lace Curtain Net-
ting, an assortment of Dress Materials,
Blankets, Toilet and Bar Soap.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & Hough,
Auctioneers.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Chinese
EXHIBITION, to sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

July 17, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Des Vaux Street.

Sundry Furniture,
Glass and Crockery Ware,
Curios, &c., &c.

Also
A number of Silver Articles.

And
A quantity of Jewellery.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & Hough,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods,
including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Groceries Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Orders from £10 upwards.

Consignment of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814).

25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "WILSON" LONDON.

TAIYO & CO.
HARBOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

**THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS**
is an important matter and
we make a speciality of
"refinishing" light frocks
and costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.

Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
very reasonable. Write for Price
List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and
Dyeing Company.
Agent
CASSIM AHMED.
Dyeing
22, 24, Wellington Street,
28, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Phone 1404.

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25 WORDS 2 INSERTIONS, 51. PREPAID.
Each additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Position as private or
executive secretary by YOUNG
AMERICAN WOMAN by American
firm. Address: Grable City Purchasing
Department, San Diego, California,
U. S. A.

WANTED.—A complete set of the
latest edition of the Encyclopedia
Britannica. Reply stating cost, condi-
tion, etc. Apply Box No. 1215, c/o
"China Mail."

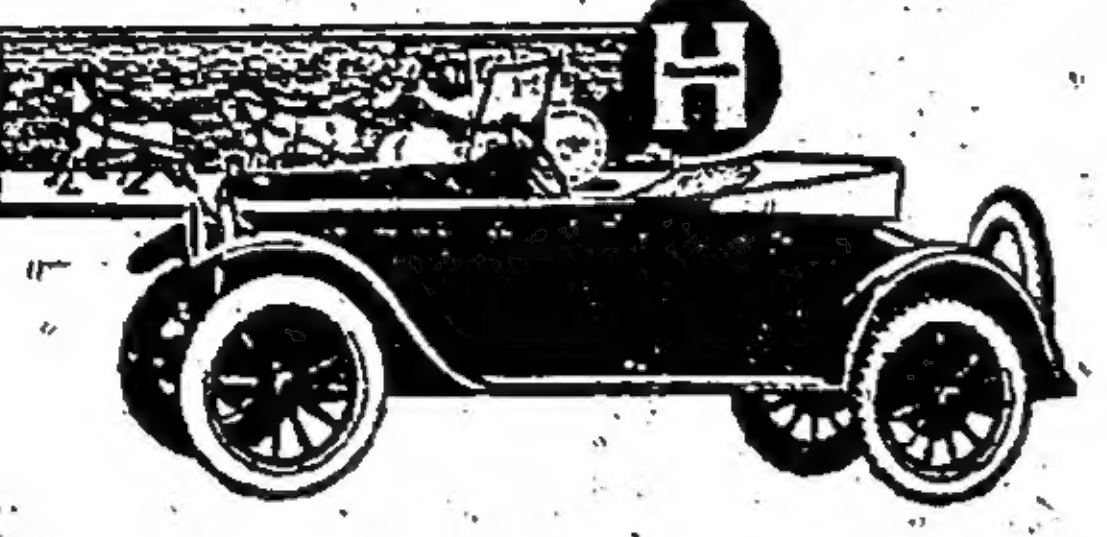
TO LET.

TO LET.—1st FLOOR, in No. 2,
Mundy Road, Kowloon. Apply to
TONG WA BUILDING AGENT, 43, Queen's
Road East. Tel. No. 1081.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak,
near Barker Road Tram Station.
Apply to Limited and Davis, Alexandra
Buildings.



Comfort in the Hupmobile is a very positive equality.
It can be measured in the car's extraordinary riding
ease: its superb steadiness over all roads; in its pulling
power and its wonderful performance.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS.

Body Types—Five-seater touring
car, two-seater roadster.
Wheelbase—112 inches (2.84 m).
Cylinders—Four, cast in bloc,
removable head 3 1/2" bore x
5 1/2" stroke, 53 x 140 mm.
Starting and Lighting—Electric
—two unit system.
Ignition—High tension magneto.
Carburettor—Adjustable.

Fuel System—Vacuum Feed.
Lubrication—Pressure system
with pump.
Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.
Tyres—8 1/2 x 103 mm clincher
or 3 1/2 x 4" straight side.
Demountable rims.
Wheels—Wooden (Artillery
type).
Colour—Blue or gray body.

ALEX. ROSS & COMPANY,
HONGKONG, CHINA.

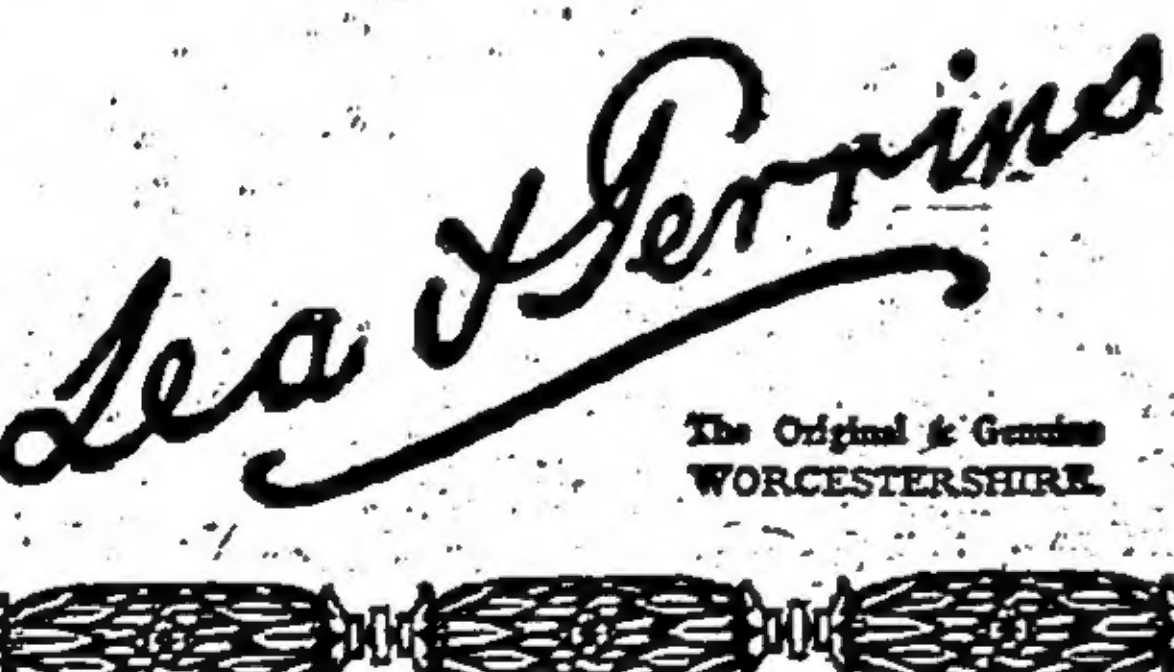
SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

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Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Gams*, *LEA
& PERRINS' SAUCE* is always appropriate.
It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce
can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably
the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour
that suits the most delicate dishes and
appeals to the most exacting palates.



BATH TUBS.

SANITARY GOODS
BATHROOM FITTINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF
GLASS and MIRRORS.

LYSON COMPANY,

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PRICES MODERATE.

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BIDDING AT AUCTIONS.

"KINGS" AS A FRAUD UPON THE SELLER.

In the King's Bench Division on
May 13, before Mr. Justice Shear-
man, the case of *Rawling v. General
Trading Company* was decided.

The plaintiff sued for an account
of profits; the only defence was that
no contract of the kind alleged had
been entered into.

Mr. Walter Stewart appeared for
the plaintiff; and Mr. Bray for the
defendant.

It appeared that the Govern-
ment advertised a sale by auction
in Ireland of a quantity of
stores. No reserve was fixed. The
plaintiff and the defendant were both
engaged in the business of buying
such stores and of reselling them for
commercial purposes. They knew
each other slightly. Each received
information of the intended auction,
and they went over to Ireland to
attend it. They had hoped to get
the goods cheap; but they found an
unexpected bidder, who was opposed
to them. The three then came to
terms among themselves, with the
result that the goods were knocked
down to the combination for a sum
amounting to several hundred pounds
less than they would have fetched if
the auction had been open and
unrestricted.

JUDGMENT.

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice
Shearman said that as the case was
certain to go further he would not
deliver judgment at great length. He
had examined the old authorities,
and it appeared that while equity had
allowed such agreements, the com-
mon law had forbidden them. Even
on the equity side the text-book
Sugden on *Vendors and Purchasers*,
a very high authority, had considered
such agreements improper. In the
circumstances he thought that it was
open to him to form his own judg-
ment on the matter, and, in his view,
a contract of this kind was a clear
fraud on the seller. The property
in such a case could not realise a
fair price. The question of moral
guilt might, perhaps, be affected by
the fact that the practice of making
these agreements had prevailed for
so long. The old ground given in
equity allowed for it was that the
principles of trade and commerce
required that it should be permitted.
But equity held that if the seller
employed a "puffer" to bid without
disclosing the fact the contract was
unenforceable, and he could not see
why, in the contrary case of a
private arrangement by the buyers,
the sellers should not be protected.
The Sale of Land by Auction Act,
1867, and the Sale of Goods Act,
1893, section 58, merely consolidated
the existing law, and were not
material in the present case.

Where goods, the property of the
public, were put up for sale by auc-
tion, it was, in his judgment, contrary
to public policy to let persons com-
bine to buy at less than a fair price.
The public was thereby clearly de-
frauded. He remembered the old
warning that a Judge must regard
the principle of public policy as an
unvarying principle which might carry him
no one knew where but he also thought
that when a Judge felt that public
policy required him to follow a
certain course he ought courageously
to do so. There must, therefore, be
judgment for the defendant, though
without costs, for the evidence which
the defendant had given was obvious-
ly untrue.

AN INTERESTING VESSEL.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

There is now lying alongside the
wharves of the New Engineering and
Shipbuilding Works at Yangtzepoo a
vessel which has been running on the
China coast and in the Australian
trade for over 33 years. This is the
"Indragirika," which vessel was
formerly the "Tainan" owned by the
China Navigation Company. She was
sold just before the war to the Russian
Volunteer Fleet in whose service
she now is. Her sister ship is the
"Changsha" of the China Navigation
Company which vessel is still in the
Australian trade. Both vessels
were built by Messrs. Scott and Co.,
Ltd. of Greenock and the old "Indra-
girika" is certainly a credit to the
good work done by this firm; she is a
clipper built ship of about 2,000
tons and is still in fine condition.
At the present she is having new
boilers installed before resuming her
run in the Russian Volunteer Fleet.
If one could have the privilege to
look over the log of this vessel
since the date when she left
the hands of her builders there
would be revealed many in-
teresting chapters in her history
which would be well worth record-
ing. As it is she now lies alongside
the wharves in Shanghai and her
weather beaten and somewhat an-
cient aspect, coupled with her fine
clipper bow and "Jibboom," cause the
observer to speculate as to what her
past history has been and what sur-
prises would be given were it only
known.—*Shanghai Gazette*.

WHEN YOU EAT TOO MUCH.

DIETARY in the stomach after eating
is relieved by taking one of these
Serravallo's Tablets. They are the only
you get more than you need. For sale
by all Chemists and Grocers.

WHITE STAR YEAR.

PROFIT £108,000 MORE.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation
Company (White Star Line) was not
free to earn all it might have done in
1919, but a total of £1,746,624—
£465,000 more than in 1918,—which
enables the directors to pay a dividend
of 20 per cent, provide extra deprecia-
tion, set aside £100,000 for general
purposes, and increase the balance
forward by £33,476 is not to be
despised. The report states that the
Company's fleet was released from the
liner requisition during the year,
but by arrangement a pro-
portion of their carrying capacity was
placed at the disposal of the Govern-
ment at rates of freight considerably
below those ruling in the open
market. The Company was called upon,
too, to furnish passenger accommo-
dation for the return of a large number
of troops and dependents to the United States,
Canada, and Australia at special
agreed rates.

The accounts show that the bal-
ance brought forward was unusually
small, and for that reason the amount
available is less than it was for 1917
and 1916, but it still exceeds that
for 1918, as will be seen from the
following table:

1917.	1918.	1919.
Profit	£1,534,281	£1,746,624
Dividend	1,534,281	1,534,281
Balance forward	1,534,281	1,534,281
Depreciation	1,534,281	1,534,281
General purposes	1,534,281	1,534,281
Balance forward	1,534,281	1,534,281

Below we show the profits and
dividends in nine earlier years—

Year	Profit	Div. per cent.
1908	£306,242	10
1909	£20,344	20
1910	£1,070,274	30
1911	£1,102,756	60
1912	£919,033	30
1913	£1,121,268	65
1914	£887,548	35
1915	£1,968,285	65
1916	£2,402,758	20

CAPITAL AND ASSETS.

The year's profits are stated after
providing for taxes, deferred over-
hauls, &c. The capital being all
held by the International Mercantile
Marine Company of New Jersey it
was formerly allowed to remain at the
nominal amount of £300,000, but in
August, 1915, it was called £3,750,000,
reserves for the balance being capital-
ised. In accordance with the trust
deed, debentures to the amount of
£125,300 (against £117,500 last
year) have been redeemed during the
past year, making the total redemptions
£884,100. The depreciation
allowance has been calculated on a 4
per cent basis, and the directors have
also included in it £50,000 in reduc-
tion of the value of the standard
steamers "Bardic" and "Gallic." The
"Gallic," which is a fully refrigerated
vessel, is being worked in the colonial
service. A new steamer of about
16,000 tons, to be propelled by geared
turbines, has been ordered from
Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast,
for the North Atlantic service, and
the keel will be laid down shortly.

INFLAMED SPOTS ON CHILD'S HEAD

Lost All Hair. Itched and
Pained. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl had dreadful places
on her head, and all her hair was
cast away. There was a mass of
red and white spots that itched
and pained, and I turned her head
inward." "I saw an advertisement for Cuti-
cura Soap and Ointment and sent for
a free sample. The first applications
did her so much good that I bought
more, and now she is completely
healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Andrus, 1,
Salisbury Terrace, Victoria St., Little-
port, Glasgow, Eng.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet pur-
poses, anointed by touches of Cuticura
Ointment to soothe any tendency to
irritation, redness or roughness.

Send 12. Ointment in 3d. and 2d. 6d. Sold
everywhere in the world. For further facts
send for free booklet. Cuticura Soap and
Ointment are made in the U.S.A. by
J.C. Kennerly, New York, N.Y.

Two new Launches are being built
for the "WALLA-WALLA".
See "Prom" No. 35710.

MEE OHUNG

HONG KONG PHOTOGRAPHY.
100, House Street. Tel. 1,112.

A large stock of Kodaks and Kodak Supplies

Just arrived.

PRIVATE CAR OWNERS!

WE CAN GARAGE YOUR CARS FOR
\$10 PER MONTH.

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BIRTHS.

McRAE.—On July 3, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McRae, a daughter, Elizabeth Virginia.

VOYCE.—On July 4, Chinese Maritime Customs, Soochow, the wife of G. T. Voyce, a daughter.

PEEK.—On July 5, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peek, a son.

REILLY.—On July 5, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Reilly, a son.

REMEDIOS.—On July 5, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Remedios, 2 sons.

OLSEN.—On July 7, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. Olsen, a son.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1920.

KOWLOON TRANSPORTATION.

Kowloon has its Ratepayers' Association, which is doing its best to ginger up the Government; but in our opinion it has so far gone about it too gently, with too much of the suave mode, too many mellifluous phrases, too much of the respectfully praying petitioner tone. Bang the drum! Call heaven to witness that Kowloon has rights, which it most certainly has. Direct the attention of the public to the fact that Kowloon is missing its fair turn, and being kept waiting for things promised when its claims are really entitled to precedence. The Hospital delay is a scandal. Where is that site that was talked of? Tell the people, so that they may go and look-see and make sure that it is there.

How about the road to the reclamation suburb? People are living out there, have been living for some time, and a half made; rutty trail is all they've got.

Other instances of neglect could be mentioned, showing that Kowloon is getting the most obvious Cinderella treatment. Worst of all is the transportation problem. Has one single thing been done towards getting trams for Kowloon since the time long past when Chaud Screen was telling us that the Government had its eye on this job? Had its plans made, and was prepared to go ahead with a really sensible scheme? The China Mail was even permitted at the time to publish a map of the

officially proposed route. It looked quite good—on paper. You cannot have your trains till your roads are ready. Quite so. Why isn't more being done on the Kowloon roads? Island roads less urgently required are being pushed on while Kowloon waits.

Kowloon has a tremendous population now, and is reaching the point where it may soon be said that Hongkong is the tail that wags the dog.

Rome wasn't built in a day, and we are not foolish enough to expect the Kowloon trams in a fortnight; but we are bound to reply to such reasoning that a beginning was made with the building of Rome, or it would never have been built. What Kowloon wants is a tangible, visible beginning with its street transportation system, an earnest, a bargain-penny, a straw to prove that the wind of true intent is rising, instead of a few puffs of hog air which are all Kowloon has so far been able to record.

The sight of a surveyor going over the ground would be something. An early announcement by the Government of "something attempted" would be welcomed. Cinderella Kowloon awaits the fairy godmother. Then Sister Hongkong, the haughty, the selfish, will learn what's what.

ADVERSARIA.

WAR ON SINN FEIN.

The amah on the opposite doorstep cited over and over again to her little charge an appropriately little poem: "Look see. Mun Key. Look see. Mun Key." Huck sat on the verandah railing, tearing up the Adversarian's morning paper, thoughtlessly handed to him by the news boy. He was saying several quite new things on the subject of amahs, and his language was not nice. Along came a patriotic little boy, who measured with his eye the distance between himself and the Sinn Feiner. He decided that Huck was in range, and opened fire. The gunnery was excellent, and Huck was kept busy. At last the crash and tinkle of falling glass told the marksman that he had achieved something he never intended. He fled. Adversarius sent for a glazier. Huck found that broken glass is not good to eat. This will probably appear on the official list as another Sinn Fein atrocity, but anybody can see it wasn't Huck's fault. It wasn't even the fault of the patriotic boy, who simply didn't remember the existence of windows. Grown-up

politics are rather like that. We need not dot the i's and cross the t's. The moral is plain enough.

The Straits Times had a note on the notion that the Colonial Office at Home is the stumbling block in Crown Colony matters referred to it, such, for instance, as the question of Civil Service salaries. Rubbish, comments our southern contemporary. "The Colonial Office will always do what we insist ought to be done, but it has a quite sound view that its function is to evoke real and vigorous expressions of public opinion. The Colonial Office will not allow any group of officials to assess their own value, but if the people say 'we demand the best,' that office will very soon reply 'Pay for it, and nobody will oppose your resolution.' This is the *Straits Echo* points out that this is not correct. When the *Echo* was arguing that Malaya was a large, rich country that could afford the best and should have it, paying at least as much as India does, the Colonial Office objected that this would not be fair to Hongkong and Ceylon. That argument shows admirably the extent of the geographical knowledge of the Colonial Office mandarins, who are better fitted to sign dog licenses than to rule men. Malaya is a territory as large as England and Scotland, and to put it on a parity with Hongkong is absurd.

The Indianapolis *Star* has a poet who has managed to express our position fairly well. Judge for yourselves. When Lo, the Poor Indian, suddenly found

His blanket too short at one end
He sat down to think in a manner profound
Of a way the said shortage to mend.

He studied and fretted around quite a while,
Till of wrinkles he had quite a crop.

But at last he arose with a triumphant smile
And whacked a piece off the top.

Then with a sly nod of his crafty old head
He granted and said, "Now we gotum."

Poor Lo go and gitum a needle and thread—
And sew that piece on to the bottom!

We laugh at poor Lo in our cynical way,
Yet I dare say he reasoned as well.

As those who expect frequent raises in pay
To keep up with the H. C. of L.

The poem by William Hill in this issue offers a neat little problem. The end words of the first and third lines of the last stanza, what do they present? A rhyme? Or an assonance? Personally we consider that they present both true rhyme and true assonance, and are remarkably ingenious.

The vessel enters one of those numerous bays with which the shores of Hongkong

harbour are indented. The anchor splashes overboard. The solitary Chinese who is always there, farmer, grasscutter, stoneworker, whatnot, looks up at the noise, and as quickly goes on again. The ladder is put down. One by one the bathers dive in to the blue pellucidness, making white foam on the sea. Cheerful voices and laughter carry far upon it. Thereafter comes the pure joy of sitting out in dress that could not be called negligent without flattery. Thereupon come tea, whisky, tobacco. To paraphrase a little bit of Byron: "Behold herein a group that's quite antique, Half-naked, merry, natural, and Greek." How we all love them, these collarless, bare foot Sunday afternoons, these sweetening evenings in beautiful surroundings and circumstances to suit. "Robinson Crusoe" and "Man Friday" are no longer children. Ashore and clad respectfully they are men of affairs. But when on such occasions they take the dinghy and paddle ashore, to play upon the beach awhile, they have the hearts of children. They are primitive men, as keenly absorbed in the movements of the hermit crab as they will later be in intricate commercial problems. Time has turned backward upon its swift way, and made them as boys again, just for the day. So, in an especially literal sense, they are engaged in recreation. To scrabble with the fingers in the life-haunted sand, to explore, bare-legged, the pools left by the tide, to run and jump for the sheer joy of life and of freedom from the trammels of conventional existence, this it is to be born again, and to feel it. This it is to have "a place in the sun," and to feel that too. A little chiding, scolding in office next day is nothing to regret; it serves as a reminder of holiday

joys. Hurrah for our bathing picnics. They will be bright spots in the memory long after all other Hongkong recollections fade beyond recall.

Kipling's poem of the "Man" who was neither good enough nor bad enough for heaven or hell respectively was strong stuff; but there was a suspicion of irreverence in it, and no really lofty thought, such as we now meet. In this little poem by Richard Burton, in the *New York Review*, we find the high, moral seriousness of the Parable of the Talents, the boldness of the virtue man coupled with the ingenious simplicity of the child:

I would not hand a baby face,
Smooth and unscarred, to God on high,
And say: "Hereon You will find
Of living, now I come to die."

No, battered up and down the ways,
I give Him back this proof of me:
Record of keen, tumultuous days,
Life's scars, for man or God to see.

There are 24 different theatres of war yet, although we are supposed to have regained peace.

Others are in preparation, unless the people who count can be awakened. Philip Gibbs gains no distinction from the "Six" recently added to his name; the intellectuals everywhere are all against more war. They believe in peace. They are not out to capture other people's markets. They are anti-military. They have no hatred of other nations. They are disappointed to find that the sacrifice of so many heroic martyrs has changed nothing, has left the profiteers safe, the diplomats busy. He writes:

"As a newspaper man I think the best beginning could be made in the newspaper world from which so much poison is distilled. Let us declare a war against the poisoners, and kill them by ridicule and by truth. Let us, men of the pen, and the printing-press, make a pact of peace among ourselves for the protection of all simple folk. I am all for the simple folk who in every country that I know—and I have travelled a good part of the earth's surface—want to be left in peace in their fields and their factories with their women and their babies. It is they who are the victims of the villainy, and still more of the stupidity of those above them in power and place. I do think, quite seriously, that there might be an international society of journalists pledged in honour to abstain from all provocative writing about other nations and to denounce as unprofessional the conduct of any of their fellows who are found guilty of spreading slander and spite calculated to disturb the world's peace."

There is, for example, the man Bottomley, writing most immorally about the Americans. There are, also, American and Australian journalists writing war-need stuff against the Japanese. There are our own newspaper parrots vilifying the Bolsheviks, for no better reason than that they think it pays to kick a man when he is down.

We had a little THE PERFECT—while ago some GENTLEMAN, notes groping after a satisfactory definition of a gentleman. It is not easy to find the perfect definition, and it is quite clear that R. M. Freeman in the *Westminster Gazette* hasn't even tried. Here is his contribution:

Define me, some one, if you can,
The elusive term of gentleman.
Says Vere de Vere, "A man is he
Of pure-blooded ancestry."
Says Newman Price, "He's best defined
As one who has a cultured mind."
Says Midas, "Culture? Blood? Pooh! Dash!
The true criterion is cash."
Says Priest, "He is in thought,
deed, word."
A Christ-like person—Church preferred.
Says Books, "Whoever in he lets,
He never fails to pay his bets."
"Is clear enough he's one," says Shirk.
"Who for his living doesn't work."
"A real gent," says Ikey Chink,
"Don't know the price of anything."
Between these various views
they voice,
Gotme, pay your cash and take
your choice.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Ten freighters, totalling 51,810 tons gross, were launched in Japanese shipyards during May, not including ships of less than 1,000 tons gross each, according to returns from the Department of Communications.

Mr. Pearce, late chief officer of the China Navigation Co's s.s. "Lenan," has resigned from the company and returned to England. He was for many years on the coast and his wife, who came to Hongkong during the early part of last year, has returned with him.

The Indo China s.s. "Wosang" has been placed on the run to Hongkong from Shanghai but owing to certain vessels being laid up for repairs it has been deemed expedient to supplement the service by placing other vessels on the Hankow run.

The number of motor-cars and Ford's in Shanghai has increased to such an extent that it seems probable that the police force may soon be inadequate to check their misdeeds. Taking trivial breaches of regulations alone, such as speeding, improper lights, etc., there were 21 reported from various police stations on one day; this is not an unusually large number and does not include collisions and other accidents.

According to a Tokyo message it is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has applied to the Government for permission to increase freight rates on the subsidized European service line, by 20 to 30 per cent, on the ground that the decrease in consequence of the general mercantile depression, while business expenses continue high. It is expected that the Government authorities will grant the application in view of the prevailing circumstances.

Many New Zealand newspapers are in a critical position consequent upon the shortage of newspaper paper supplies. The situation was considered at Wellington by newspaper proprietors from all parts of the Dominion. It was decided that those having reserve stocks on hand should assist those in short supply. It was also decided that the proprietors should be urged to conserve supplies to the utmost of their ability, and to reduce the size of papers wherever possible.

One million American silver dollars is an item on the manifest of the Pacific Mail liner "Ecuador," which sailed from Shanghai recently for San Francisco. The dollars are in the strong room in 1,000 bags, each containing 1,000 dollars. This is unusual, as silver has until recently been in great demand in the Orient and for many months past almost every steamer from San Francisco has brought consignments of silver coin or bullion to the Far East. The "Ecuador" also has on board 14 boxes of gold coin, valued at \$600,000 consigned to a Yokohama Bank.

Lloyd's is arranging, it is reported, to establish a corporation in Japan to facilitate the classification of newly built ships, surveying, and all other matters connected with merchantmen. Except where Lloyd's corporations are established, such matters are handled by the head office in London through its agents, and this means considerable inconvenience to the shipbuilders in places where such corporations are not existent. In fact, this inconvenience was responsible for the recent arrangements made by the leading shipbuilding concerns in Japan to establish a corporation there under special understanding with the British Corporation, of Glasgow, which is a rival of Lloyd's.

The decease of Dr. Conder in Tokyo which we recently recorded was very quickly followed by that of Mr. C. V. Powell, leaving very few of the experts when the Government engaged in the early years of Mei, and none in office, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Mr. Powell's resignation of the office of Chief Engineer of Government Railways was somewhat dramatic. The railway authorities attempted to make a scapegoat of him over the accident to the bridge over the Usugawa, an endeavour being made to lay the blame on him for structural weakness. He proved to them that the work was not carried out according to his designs, and having demonstrated this he resigned.

In the course of an interview at Amsterdam a member of the Japanese Mission now staying in Berlin declared that opinion in Japan towards Germany was very favourable (as is shown, says the *Japan Chronicle*, by the confiscation of German property), and the Japanese commercial and industrial circles intended to resume economic relations with Germany as soon as possible. Japan has already made a beginning, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha having established a branch office in Hamburg, while sending monthly a steamer from Yokohama to Hamburg. Moreover, four other Japanese firms have started branch offices in Germany. Japan would be able to supply before long large quantities of copper and silk in exchange for German chemicals. Japan, however, did not intend to give large credits.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Edwin S. Gunsulius, till recently American Consul at Singapore, has been appointed to Halifax.

News has reached China of the death in New York of Mr. J. K. Ohl, a well known American journalist who represented the *New York Herald* in the Far East from 1907 till about 1914.

The Kung Yee Medical College has asked the Canton Government for permission to dissect deceased prisoners. The Civil Governor has replied that since the Ministry of Education has not fully approved of the college as a medical institution, the request cannot be granted.

Mr. J. C. d'Almeida is leaving Hongkong for Rio de Janeiro this week. Last night at the Happy Retreat, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Rosario, a number of his friends entertained him to a Chinese dinner of twelve courses. A very pleasant social evening was spent, the speechifying being brief and eloquent.

"He swore for 20 miles without repeating himself," said a witness at Willesden Police Court referring to Edward Bates, of Hamilton Street, Camden Town, who was summoned for using bad language in a railway carriage. He began to swear, it was stated, because there was no unoccupied seat, in the carriage that he entered. A woman offered him a seat, if he would cease swearing but he refused to take it—Of course! No gentleman would.

According to a Paris message, a man, named Bigot, who was in a dirty and ragged condition, was arrested on the roadside counting gleefully a number of bank notes valued at over 100,000 francs. Bigot protested that he was marine pensioner, and that he had won most of the money in three days at Epsom (England), chiefly over the race for the Derby. The police investigated his story, and found that it was true. Bigot has been released from custody.

A draft for £50 has been forwarded to the widow of the late Warrier Speed who met his death in very tragic circumstances in the jail on December 15 last. This is the first of a series of quarterly instalments which will be sent to Mrs. Speed from the Relief Fund raised here. A letter has been received from Mrs. Speed thanking all the subscribers to the fund. She specially wishes to thank Mr. Frank's for the trouble he has taken on behalf of herself and her infant.

The ex-German ships "Prince Eitel Friedrich" and "Leviathan" (formerly the "Vaterland"), were to have been offered for sale by tender by the United States Shipping Board on June 30. Both the "Prince Eitel Friedrich" and the "Leviathan" were seized by the United States during the war. The "Leviathan" is one of the largest ships afloat, having a registered tonnage of 54,222. She is 320 feet in length and has a breadth of 100 feet. The "Eitel Friedrich" was a commerce raider and was well known on this coast as one of the NDL fleet.

It is better to be paying double for the privilege of living on this planet now, than to have paid half to have lived here, say 50 years ago, and only half lived. What they called "living" then would be little more than grovelling now. Yet when the haired ones get together at the Club they talk in hushed tones of the "good" old days. Speaking of the cost of things now as compared with then, there are men still living in Shanghai who can recall when an Adonis drink could be purchased at the Shanghai Club for seven cents.

A rather good story which is going the rounds about the experience of one of the Shanghai pilots who brought an American vessel into port recently, is recorded by the *Shanghai Gazette*. It has some connection with the "fabricated" officers who are now being turned out by the dozen by the Shipping Board and to which so much prominence is being given by the American periodicals. On boarding the vessel the pilot remarked to the officer on watch "would be kindly take, an azimuth?" The officer looked somewhat dubious and retired for a few moments, from the bridge. Later he returned and said in a tone of regret: "Guess you can't have one of them to-day, pilot. Steward dunno how to mix 'em."

A Chinese "boy" this morning sued his Chinese master before Mr. N. L. Smith for balance of wages due. He said that he was promised \$7.15 per month as wages. He worked for his master for six months and then was dismissed for no cause whatever. On his dismissal, he was given \$15.40 only. He now claimed the balance due to him. Mr. T. Rowan, who appeared for the master, said that the defendant had overdrawn his wages, and as a matter of fact, when he was dismissed, he actually owed his master \$15.00. The complaint was dismissed because he was in the habit of staying out at night until very late. The Magistrate said that he thought Mr. Rowan had no case to answer and dismissed the summons.

CHINESE MOB AND MOTORIST.

STONE THROWING: EYE HURT.

ALARMING EXPERIENCE IN YAUMATI.

To have your car break down is annoying. To have the usual gaping crowd gather round aggravates the annoyance. To have that crowd start throwing stones at you is worse. It alarms. And when a stone hits you in the eye, smashing the glass of your spectacles, it hurts. This has just happened to a gentleman who has written to the *China Mail* about it.

With a friend and two ladies he was seated in a car which broke down near the Chinese Theatre, Nathan Road, Yaumati. They phoned for assistance. The usual crowd gathered round. An Indian policeman dispersed it several times, as was his duty; but he got tired and went away. Then the crowd grew denser and came closer. The mechanics arrived and set to work on the car. Our informant, sitting in the front seat, suddenly felt a blow in the eye. A stone had been thrown. His eye was badly bruised, but fortunately not cut by the broken glass. His nose was scratched.

A Chinese constable dreaming in the vicinity was hailed and told what had happened. The victim, with one eye closed and the other watering so that he could not see, was asked by this intelligent officer to point out the person who had thrown the stone.

When he was told that this was impossible, he passed the buck. He stomped off, leaving the crowd still around the motorists, and more interested than ever.

The party then judged it better to go, leaving their car to the mechanics. They had no annoyed the crowd by knocking anybody down, or blowing the horn, so the stone must have been thrown out of mischief. The gentleman says stones were thrown at him at Shaikwan recently.

LOCAL POETRY.

"AT THE LAST IT STINGETH."

When I sit and laugh and drink with the rest of them,
When I taste of the joy of the mirth giving cup,
Slave to the taste of it, yet with the rest of them,
Say to myself—"Is it worth giving up?"

Craving and yearning I mock at the fire of it,
Another large tinkard—I lift it and sip,
Slaving and burning, sucked down in the mire of it,
I'm losing myself—but I won't give it up.

But when in the morning the death fumes have passed away,
And my tongue is so sweet through that ill giving cup,
Yet, fool that I am, I'll still be the last to say
"It shall not be my master, I will give it up."

—WILLIAM HULL.

GLEES AND JAZZ.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL NIGHT.

The Glee Club of the University of California gave about four times as many items as the programme indicated, at the Theatre Royal last night. They did the extra work smilingly and willingly. As a matter of fact, they couldn't help it for a packed house stamped and clipped until their desires were granted. The services of Mr. "Brick" Morse were not overlooked and he came in for a little reception all to himself as he came to the front to conduct one of the concerted numbers.

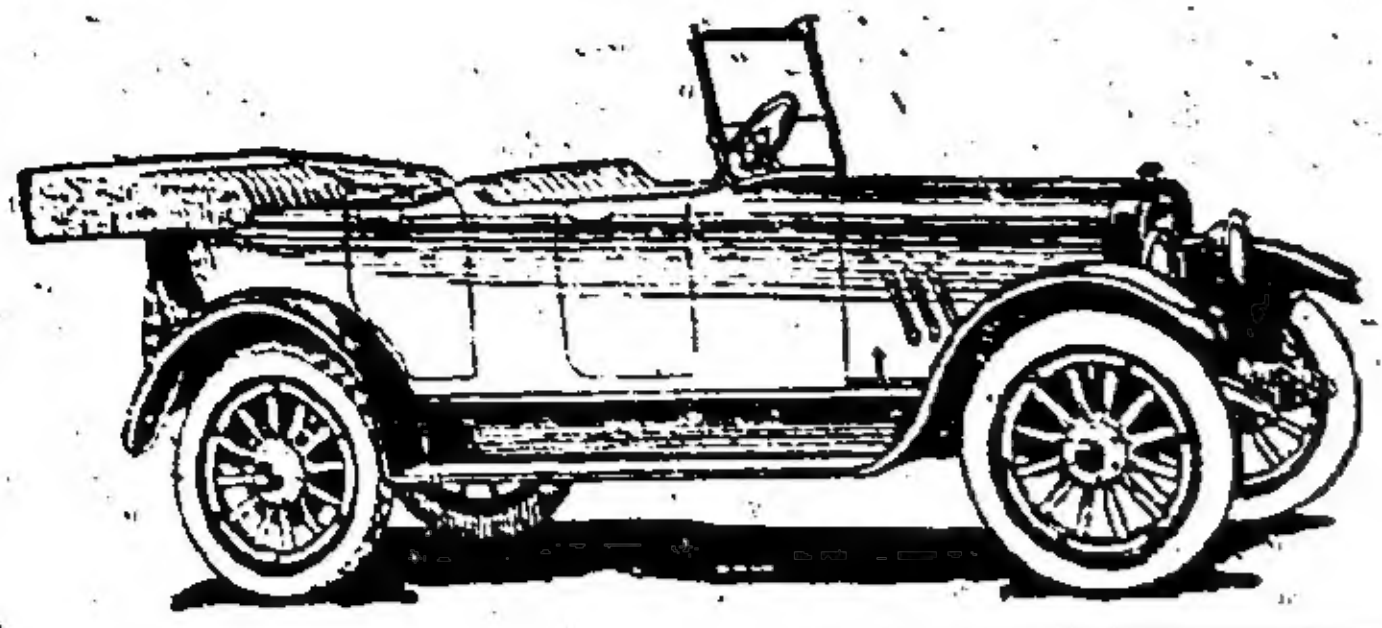
It is no admission to say that the University lads have provided one of the brightest entertainments that has been here for some time. The entertainment is of an unusual character for Hongkong, but this alone cannot be said to account for its success. These young gentlemen have talent and make good use of it. To single out any particular item for special notice is hard, but to judge by the applause, the violin solos of Mr. David Phennix were exceedingly popular. Last night he played "Souvenir" in a very delicate manner and for his encores went on to jazz. The saxophone solos of Mr. Strickfaden were excellent. The jazz band had a great time; and was kept very busy.

The general opinion seems to be that it is a pity the party cannot stay longer.

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NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, colic, diarrhoea, etc. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, in case you will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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UNUSUAL WILL CASE.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.

An unusual case was heard before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when an Indian woman named Miriam Mohammed was charged with having attempted to obtain the sum of \$1,000 from the Registrar of the Supreme Court by false pretences, and with intent to defraud. The defendant's father, Abraham Mohammed, who died some ten years ago, left a will whereby the defendant and her daughter profited to the extent of \$8,000, or half of his fortune. The other half of the money was, according to the terms of the will, to go to charity. The defendant's share of the money was kept in trust by the Registrar who paid monthly instalments of \$35 to her. On June 22, she applied to the Registrar for the sum of \$1,000 for the alleged purpose of redeeming her son who had been kidnapped. When the Registrar made enquiries as to the truth of the defendant's story it was found that she had a daughter only.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who appeared for the defence, said that he would admit that the statement the defendant made to the Registrar with reference to her son having been kidnapped was untrue, but the legal point involved in the case was whether the defendant had any intention to defraud the Registrar. The defendant obviously regarded the money held in trust by the Registrar as her property, and from what he (Counsel) could gather, it appeared that the defendant's father left half of his fortune to her and her daughter for life.

At this stage, Counsel read the will. He said that anyone without legal knowledge would regard the money provided for in the will as his or her own property.

Inspector Grant interrupted at this point, and submitted that there was no doubt that there was false pretence in the case. The defendant had attempted to obtain the money to tide over her husband's financial difficulties.

The Magistrate said that undoubtedly there was false pretence, but the point to be decided was whether the defendant was entitled to obtain the \$1,000, or could she, by her statement, have obtained it.

Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne said that she could not. He did not believe her story from the very beginning.

Mr. Lo said the defendant had suffered sufficiently by having to face these proceedings. The shame of her position would be brought home to her more forcibly by the publicity which would be given the case, than any punishment which the Court might inflict.

Mr. Smith remarked that the defendant had acted very foolishly. Inspector Grant said that in view of the fact that the Registrar had not actually been deceived, he would not press for a heavy penalty.

The Magistrate said that this sort of thing must be discouraged.

Inspector Grant said there had been several similar cases recently. The Magistrate convicted the defendant and was going on to say something more when Mr. Lo intervened and announced his intention of putting the defendant in the witness box.

At the request of her Counsel, the defendant admitted to the Court that what she had told the Registrar was false. But, she said, she had no intention of defrauding the Registrar. She was genuinely under the impression that the money held in trust by the Registrar was her own property, and that she could obtain an advance.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Lo argued that assuming the Registrar had given the defendant the \$1,000 she had applied for, he could easily have deducted that sum from her monthly allowances. Counsel admitted that there was false pretence, but there was no intention to defraud. The defendant thought the money was her own property, and tried to get an advance to meet a pressing want.

The Magistrate said that he concurred with Counsel and remarked that he did not think the defendant had intended to defraud the Registrar. At least, not in the legal sense. He would discharge her with a caution.

MISFIT CLOTHES.

TAILOR'S UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT.

A claim for \$57, (\$40 claimed for a blue serge suit and \$17 for five shirts), brought against Mr. Clarence A. Coburn, a consulting engineer, by the tailoring establishment of Yee Woo & Co., was dismissed by the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, in the Summary Court, this morning. Mr. D. H. Blake appeared for Yee Woo & Co. Mr. Coburn defended his own case.

Mr. Coburn did not dispute the fact that the goods had been made to his order, but claimed that the work had been unsatisfactory, also that the amounts claimed were not in accordance with the agreement.

The only witness for the plaintiff was a representative of Yee Woo & Co., who testified that he delivered the shirts on February 23, after which he received a complaint that they did not fit. After the garments had been taken to and from several times, Mr. Coburn refused to pay for them unless they were again altered. On March 23 Mr. Coburn sent for witness to come to his office. Defendant then ordered a blue serge suit at a price of \$40. This suit was delivered on April 11.

The plaintiff claimed that the garments, both the suit and the shirts, had been worn by Mr. Coburn, and that the suit had subsequently been rejected because he no longer wanted it.

The defendant testified that he had been dealing with this tailor for some time, his former bills having amounted to approximately \$250. He stated that he had never gone to Yee Woo's establishment, but that the transactions had taken place in his own office. He gave the tailor a piece of Japanese crepe as a sample and told him to get a bolt of cloth to match it and then make as many shirts as he could from it.

The tailor produced only five, whereas he should have been able to make seven or eight. Defendant therefore agreed to pay only \$3 for the shirts, provided they fitted. He had them washed before trying them on, but did not wear them. The shirts did not fit, and were still unsuitable. While work on the shirts was in progress, the tailor came to his office and defendant told him to make a two-piece blue serge suit. The price agreed upon was \$38 not \$40, as claimed by the plaintiff. The suit was not suitable, did not fit, and had been returned several times. The one time it was worn, he said, was by arrangement with the plaintiff. He wore it to his office in order that the plaintiff might come and inspect it. He was compelled to send home for another suit and take off the offending garments. He said that after filing the action, the brother of the plaintiff had called upon him and apologized for the action taken so hastily, and asked for the garments in order that they might be altered to suit.

The case hinged on whether acceptance had been taken of the garments by Mr. Coburn. His Lordship decided that although the garments were in Mr. Coburn's hands, acceptance of them had not been taken, and that the wearing of the garments was by agreement with the plaintiff. He accordingly gave judgment for the defendant and ordered the return of the offending garments to the plaintiff.

A Chinese was yesterday admitted to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from injuries to his feet and legs caused through being knocked down and run over by motor cycle No. 33 at Tsung Fung Wai, Ping Shan district.

Three Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy with travelling on board the s.s. "Sul-an" from Macao to Hongkong without paying their fares. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$5 or in default 10 days' hard labour each. One of the defendants was re-arrested outside the Court on a charge of unlawfully returning from banishment. If, as alleged, he was banished from Singapore for life, he is not allowed to land in any British port. He will appear before the Magistrate to-morrow.

"DECK OFFICERS."

NEW INDO-CHINA MOVE.

A paragraph from Shanghai said that a certain line of steamers was going to employ deck officers. This was severely criticised by a *China Mail* reader, when we reproduced it. The critic says they have always had deck officers.

A *China Mail* reporter was deputed to find out just what a deck officer is—what is the phrase technically understood to mean.

He seems to have drawn blank. What is a deck officer? An officer who functions on deck? Quite so. We know that. But what do the mercantile marine mean by it? For anything we know, a deck officer may be as misleading as a Welsh rabbit, which is not Welsh and not a rabbit. Lighten our darkness, oh ye ornaments of the poop. Solve us this riddle, ye well instructed that labour in shipping offices.

What is a deck officer? Until we get a sure definition, we shall know no peace of mind.

[ADDENDUM BY THE REPORTER WHO DREW BLANK.]

Draw blank is fudge. The Editor gets impatient and ratty. Here is the explanation. The word "extra" was omitted. The news was that each of the Indo-China steamers was to have an extra deck officer, meaning three deck watch officers exclusive of the Captain, instead of the two as heretofore.

This is now the practice at home. Under the two watch officer system, the watch-standers officers served watch and watch in four hour shifts, the captain taking the dog watch from 4 to 6 as a rule, as a matter of helping out the others. Under the watch system, as can be readily seen, a man can only snatch a very short sleep, what with washing and eating his meals in his own time, and this has lately come to be regarded, not only as an injustice to the officers, but a detriment to the safe navigation of the ship; hence the increase in deck watch officer personnel.

It may be stated that this action is a voluntary one on the part of the company. Others have not yet increased their personnel, nor made arrangements to do so, as far as can be learned at this time. It is even said that up north, there are ships operating with only one deck watch officer on board, which means, of course, that the captain has to stand a watch. It would seem that, with the captain not standing a watch, except perhaps dogging a watch as a matter of convenience to the others, a personnel for navigation consisting of a commanding officer and three deck officers is a just and equitable arrangement, and with one large company voluntarily increasing its personnel, some think it should be made a matter of regulation to compel the others to follow suit.

THIRSTY WATCHMAN.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Santa Singh, an Indian watchman employed by the Kwong Hip Loong Engineering Company, at Samshui, was this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, with assaulting a Chinese boy apprentice employed by the same firm.

The defendant admitted the charge, and said that he slapped the complainant because he called him a *Molo kwai* (Indian devil). He (defendant) was on duty last night, and feeling thirsty, went to the Chinese watchman and requested him to look after the gate while he went for a drink of water. The complainant, who was present, told the Chinese watchman not to oblige him, saying "We cannot help a *Molo kwai*." The complainant had nothing whatever to do with him, and should not have interfered in his affairs.

The complainant denied that he had called the defendant an "Indian devil." He admitted, however, that he told the Chinese watchman not to look after the gate for the defendant. He said, "let him get the wharfinger to do it for him." The defendant slapped him, threw him on the ground and stamped on his side with his foot. The defendant was wearing wooden clogs at the time and it hurt witness considerably.

Inspector Lanagan said that the defendant had been 13 years in the firm's employ and had borne a very good character. He thought the complainant was not so badly hurt as he tried to make out he was. The Magistrate fined the defendant \$1.

When charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson at the Magistracy this morning with returning to the Colony after having been banished in February last for a period of ten years, a Chinese told the Magistrate that he came back to see his father who was seriously ill. He had intended to stay only a few days in Hongkong. The Police said that the defendant was arrested for theft and enquiries made after his arrest revealed the fact that he was banished. Sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

CHAIR COOLIE ASSAULTED.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson at the Magistracy this morning, a chair coolie, employed at No. 112, The Peak, was charged at the instance of Inspector Purdon with assaulting another chair coolie employed at No. 52, The Peak, with a carrying pole, inflicting injuries which necessitated the complainant going to the hospital. The defendant pleaded guilty. He said that he had nothing to say.

The complainant said that the defendant came to visit him on Sunday. Complainant entered the house to pull the punkah, and when he returned to his room, he found a pair of trousers missing. Suspecting the defendant, he went to his quarters to ask for the return of the trousers. When he broached the subject, the defendant became angry and gave him an ugly wound on the left eye with a bamboo pole.

Inspector Purdon said that the complainant's eye was badly puffed when he came to the Station to report the assault. Witness sent him to the hospital. The injury was not serious, and he did not think it would hamper the defendant in doing his work.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$5 and ordered him to pay the complainant \$2 as compensation. The defendant was also required to sign a bond in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for three months.

MAN AND THE APE.

A PROFESSOR'S THEORY.

That man is a little nearer to the ape than woman was the theory advanced by the Professor of Eugenics in the University of London, when lecturing in London on the evolution of man. Fortuitous discoveries, the professor said, had mainly led to the knowledge of evolution gained during the past 20 years. At the same rate of discovery another 10 years might reveal the nature of the first ape-like man and of the man-like ape. "In the meantime," he declared, "we might as well assume that monkeys are descended from men and men from monkeys." Man won his way as a fighter, and not as a shy and gentle creature, and the "hunting-ro-kill" idea might have been responsible for the trouble of the past five years.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. to-day:

"Depression Northern part China Sea 126 Long. 28 Lat. N. moving N.N.W."

The following telegram was received at 11.45 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or typhoon about 125 Long. E. and 19 Lat. moving N.N.W.
Depression north part China Sea almost stationary.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. S. D. SETNA has returned, and the Power of Attorney given to Mr. P. N. COOPER of Messrs. Cooper & Co. of Hongkong to sign pro pro has been revoked.

S. D. SETNA & CO.
Hongkong, July 13, 1923.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,

July 16, 1923, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A selection of MUSIC ROLLS for Auto-Piano or Pianola (65 notes) All New.

To be sold in lots of 2 dozens.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

July 16, 1923 at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Several Lots Useful

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. removed to Salerooms for convenience of sale and all nearly new.

Including: White enameled single Bedsteads, Complete large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Writing Tables, large Armchairs and Sofas with loose covers, new, Table Lamps, &c.
Enamelled Bath and Upright Piano in good condition.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 13, 1923.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—Wanted by Couple (British) on and after September 20th, for a few months. Two well furnished ROOMS, good locality, convenient to City or Peak Tramway. Board or Paying Guests, by arrangement. Box 1217 c/o "China Mail."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MAQUAN"

From SEATTLE, JAPAN and MANILA.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 19th instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, July 13, 1923.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JACOX"

From CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on July 19th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 20th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
Hongkong, July 13, 1923.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "AKITA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWNS COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless Instructions are given to the contrary before 10 a.m., To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 20th July, 1923, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 13, 1923.

"WALLA, WALLA" double-cross the harbour but never double-cross you. Phone No. 3518.

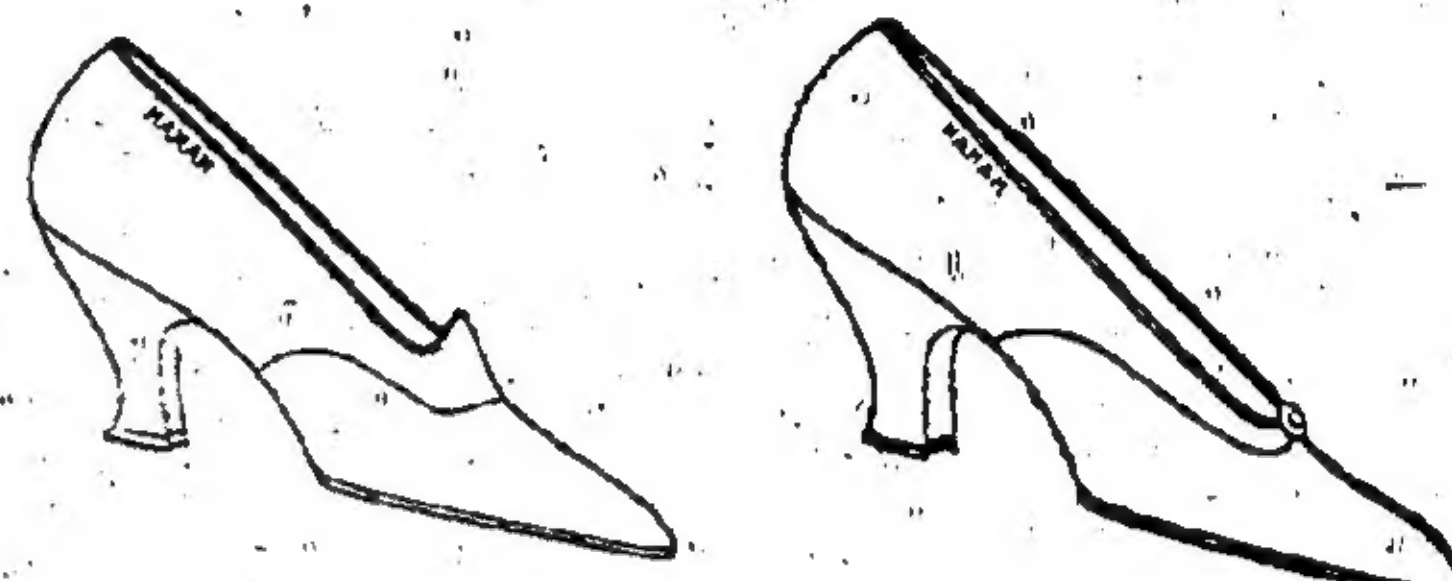
NOTICES.

Walk-Over SHOES

FOR WOMEN

FOOTWEAR FASHIONS for 1920

A large Consignment of the very Newest Models of Shoes and Pumps for the coming season has just been received. Ladies are cordially invited to see the very comprehensive range of 1920 Spring Models. Probably at no other establishment can such a variety of charming footwear be seen.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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NEW RECORDS RECEIVED.

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| A 1516 | (Cohen on the Phone) | Comic |
| | Happy 'Tho Married | |
| A 2251 | Simplicity | Whistling Solo |
| | L'ardita Valse | |
| A 2494 | The Boy & the Bird | Descriptive Princes Band |
| | In the Valley of Sunshine | Tenor Solo Henry Burr |
| A 2885 | Peggy | " " C. Harrison |
| | Say it with Flowers | " " " " |

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THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS
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THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7—passenger Motor Car \$12.00

OAKLAND, 5—passenger Motor Car \$ 8.00

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,

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(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

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TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

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PORT, CLARET & WHITE WINES.

From the oldest and most reliable Oporto Houses.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS

PORT WINES

Bello Sexo, per case of 1 doz. Qts, duty paid \$40.		
Distincto,	do	\$32
Porto Club,	do	\$30
St. Antonio	do	\$24
Frei Agostinho	do	\$24

CLARETS

Vinho Tinto,	do	\$10
Collar,	do	\$17

WHITE WINES

Vinho Branco,	do	\$12
Casa Alto Douro,	do	\$14

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST

INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,416	17th July	Straits Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	23rd July	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.
"BALVAN"	8,100	7th Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.
"PLASST"	7,400	25th Aug.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.
"KATVA"	8,077	14th Sept.	MASSILLON LONDON & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILLA"	5,290	23rd July at 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th July.	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	10th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALAN"	9,000	16th July	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DUNERA"	7,400	18th July	Shanghai only.
"TAKADA"	7,000	23rd July	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	25th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"EASTERN"	4,000	10th Aug.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st. Second Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Australia or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Colours are fitted with Electric Fan five of charge.
Steamer agents' railway dates are likely to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passenger Messing not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agent regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company and the Company's Agent. Goods must be presented within ten days of the date of arrival. After this time, if they are not presented, they cannot be recognized. No claims will be received after this time. For further information, apply to the Company's Agent.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) ... Sunday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Monday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
FUSIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMOMARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon.
IYO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd July, at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Banjoengwi, Serabaya, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
TSUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th August, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TORIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
SHIN-I MARU ... Thursday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
TAT-UNO MARU ... Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 11th August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July.
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 15th July, at 11 a.m.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 & 222.

SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

THE S.S. "METHVEN"

Will be despatched on or about the 30th JULY.

FOR SINGAPORE

Taking Cargo at Current Rates of Freight.

For space & further particulars, apply to—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent,

C. P. O. S. LTD.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" via Suez Canal Middle of September.

Steamers proceed via SUEZ CANAL or PANAMA

CANAL at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to:

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

T. K. K.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"TORA-MARU"	20,000	July 14th
"SEIYA-MARU"	20,000	Aug. 10th (from Yama.)
"SEIYO-MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th
"SHINYO-MARU"	22,000	Sept. 6th
"SPERSIA MARU"	9,000	Sept. 1th

Omitting call at Shanghai. Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 18th
"ANY MARU"	18,500	Sept. 8th
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 8th

For full information regarding passengers freight, and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 2274 & 2315.

King's Building.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

HOO CHEONG WO & Co.

Shipchandlers, Metals and Hardware Merchants,

Sail Makers and General Store Keepers.

51 & 52, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 591. Code No. E. C. 5th.

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COAL. COKE FIREBRICKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—TIENTSIN.

AGENTS: DODWELL & CO., LTD.

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E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,

viz. Steel Ship-Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1112. 23, Wing Wai Street, Central.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "WEST CALERA,"

From SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo including discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on July 15, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.
J. GRAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PILSNA."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN,

COLOMBO, PENANG and

SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI

KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co. Ltd.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and

EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, COAL, MUYABE

KISHIMOTO, YOSHIOZAKI,

HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAGO, SEI-

NEW, KANADA, BIRAI, KAMIYA,

MADA, and OYUBAI.

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Osaka, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,

Dairen, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Hankow,

Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Manila,

Singapore, Batavia, London, Paris,

New York and Seattle.

Cable Address: IWASAKI.

Codes:—A. I. A. B. C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley.

Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

The Osaka Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

SHIPS' STORES.

Hardware, Metals, Paints

and Oils.

Full Lines of Shipchandlery

Supplies.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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WHO SHALL RULE CHINA.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland in his informative articles in the Times on the situation in the Far East did well to call special attention to the question of Tutchens or Military Governors whose irresponsible authority is one of the principal obstacles in the way of China taking her proper place among the Powers and securing due international recognition of her rights and interests. For, besides its international aspect, this question dominates China's internal politics and constitutes one of the principal points at issue between North and South. The Tutchens, it is hardly necessary to say, exercise an almost despotic sway in most of the Provinces and show as little respect for the authority of the Central Government as they do for the feelings of the people over whom they ride roughshod. The South would like to see these officials—most of whom are self-seeking swashbucklers and evil relics of the Manchu era—abolished and in this matter at any rate our sympathies are with the South for the existence of the Tutchens, who form a ring among themselves and constitute a distinct power beside the throne, is in direct contravention of the principle of the supremacy of the civil authorities upon which all constitutional government must be based. Their abolition was one of the major conditions put forward by the Southern party at the Shanghai Conference last year and it was accepted by the then recently-elected President of the Republic. Unfortunately, as we anticipated at the time, His Excellency did not prove strong enough to carry such a policy into effect against the will of the militarists to whom he owed his exalted position. For while the President doubtless in principle favours the establishment of a strong civil administration and the relegation of the military element to its proper subordinate position, he is practically powerless to deal with the Generals who surround him.

It would puzzle the most learned of historians to say when the first professional soldiers saw the light, but the veriest tyro in statecraft could confidently declare that, when that event did happen, there was introduced into the world a problem which still awaits solution. Who is to be master? Soldier or Civilian? That in few words is the question. The only country of first-rate importance which seems so far to have solved it aright is the United States, but the circumstances there are so very different from what they have been, and are, in other lands that we may look upon them only as exceptions proving the rule. The question has troubled England a great deal at different times, particularly in those Cromwellian days which have so great a resemblance in some aspects to those of China as she appeared under President Yuan Shi-kai. It is by no means settled in France, where the militarists are, as President Wilson indiscreetly but quite correctly said, very much in the ascendant at the present moment. In Russia it has been something like a nightmare since the beginning of the present century and a military dictatorship is a by no means improbable outcome of the present anarchy. In Germany it has always been acute and has certainly not been solved with the disappearance of the Hohenzollern. All the world over, in varying phases and in differing degrees, we find it. We see it even in times of peace in the "armoured press," we hear it in the military band, we feel it in person and in pocket. It is ubiquitous, unsolvable, and must remain omnipresent until the idea of a League of Nations has been politically realised, that is, until nations have taken to themselves the wisdom of individuals, have agreed to permit unbiased per-

sons to judge their quarrels, and have established an international police force to enforce the fiat of an international tribunal.

In China, more perhaps than in any other country, has the question become serious. The Parliamentarians, especially the members of the old Kuomintang, go in deadly fear and trembling of the Tutchens. The soldier in China has for ages had an unsavoury reputation. This is beginning to change, but so far the change is only superficial. Quite recently we have seen what an old type army under an old type of commander is capable of. The great majority of the higher army officials are more or less of the old type, a fact which counts for much in the present situation. What is that situation? It is this. Every high official in China is now painfully aware that he and his civilian colleagues hold their posts on sufferance. The Manchus for the past century lived on sufferance. As soon as the army failed them they disappeared. So it might be to-morrow, with President Hsu and his administration. And the result? The result is inevitable. For the time being at any rate the soldier has the whip hand. His word is law. He is being legislated out of politics, and he smiles grimly thereat. What cares he about politics? It is the purse he wants, the national purse, and he has got it. He is financing himself on what terms he likes; with whom he likes; and his accounts are being kept in just the way he likes. Boards of Audit notwithstanding, "Your money has disappeared," the Finance Department says with something like petulant persistence. "It has," says the soldier. "What are you going to do about it?" "What indeed? What is there to do when an automatic pistol peeps from the ready belt, but to provide more and say nothing?"

Of course this is but a passing phase. It has its counterpart under Cromwell, as we have said. It swayed the Great Napoleon. But both these giants of war and intellect were fully aware that a long-lived soldier government is an impossibility, and their mighty genius turned to better things, though circumstances were too strong for either of them to undo all the evil of the system which had brought him to power. What will happen in China time alone can reveal. But there is no doubt whatever about the serious nature of the passing phase. It may be that people in China, just like people in France and England, will tire of experimenting. In all probability they have tired already, and are longing for a period of rest and freedom from acute controversies. But there is still the soldier to reckon with. Sometimes he is disbanding, sometimes he is not. In the first case he robs the individual; in the other he fleeces the nation. For the time being his demands must be obeyed, or he will know the reason why. The civilian statesman sees the danger only too clearly, but he is no more able to counteract it immediately than the wayfarer can resist the highwayman. It is a paralysing situation, and with all true friends of China we should like to see the Powers most closely interested in the progress of the Far East combine to help the Central Government put a term to it by depriving the Tutchens of their powers.

The Civil Governor of Canton has ordered that Kung On and five other Insurance Companies should submit their regulations and other particulars to him within 10 days for registration. The Chung Wa, Po Tai, Cheung Wa and Po Yik Insurance Companies have been notified that they must register before July 1920, or they will be officially closed.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service in the China Mail.)

LORD FISHER DEAD.

DISTINGUISHED CAREER ENDED.

LONDON, July 10.

The death is announced of Lord Fisher. [Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.M., first baron of Kilverstone, was appointed Chairman of the Inventions Board in 1915. The son of Captain William Fisher, 78th Highlanders, and Sophia, daughter of A. Lamb of New Bond Street, Lord Fisher was born on January 25, 1841. He entered the Navy in 1854 and became a Lieutenant in 1860. He took part in the capture of the Canton and Peiho forts. In 1890 he was made rear-admiral. In 1895 he served in the Crimea War, and in the China War in 1895-96. He served in the Egyptian war in 1882 and was in command of the "Inflexible" at the Bombardment of Alexandria. From 1886 to 1891 he was Director of the Naval Ordnance. In 1891 he was appointed Admiral Superintendent at the Portsmouth Dockyard. He next became Controller of the Navy and Lord of the Admiralty in 1892. From 1897 to 1899 he was Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indies Station. In 1899 he went as delegate to the Hague Peace Conference. He was Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Station, from 1899 to 1902; 2nd Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1902 to 1903; and Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, from 1903 to 1904. From 1904 to 1910 and again from 1914 to 1915, Lord Fisher was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.]

Lord Fisher's wife Frances, daughter of the Rev. T. Delves Broughton, whom he married in 1866, died in 1918, leaving one son and three daughters. The Hon. Cecil Vavasour Fisher is Lord Fisher's heir.]

SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

HOURS OF WORK AT SEA.

GENOA, July 10.

The seamen's Conference voted 48 to 25 in favour of an 8-hour day and a 48-week at sea, but a two-thirds vote is required. The British Government delegates voted against, and the Australian and Canadian delegates in favour, while the Indian delegates all left prior to the division.

The Seamen's Conference has accepted all the articles of the convention relating to hours of work at sea. There was an animated discussion. With reference to Indian seamen the Indian Government delegates claimed special treatment for them on the ground of differences in climate, habits and customs. Other delegates urged that such a course would involve unfair competition with the whites unless the employment of Indians was confined to the Indian trade.

Other drafts adopted dealt with prohibition, employment of children under 14 years of age, the establishment of a national seamen's code, the limitation of working hours in inland navigation seamen's compensation in case of loss of vessels, and unemployment insurance.

GERMAN COAL DELIVERIES.

COMMISSION OF CONTROL IN BERLIN.

PARIS, July 10.

A Havas correspondent at Spa states that the Allied coal demands provide for Germany recognising France's right to priority in the coal deliveries. France is to receive 18,000,000 tons a year as reparation for the destruction of her mines. Before selling coal to neutrals Germany will have to meet the needs of France, who agrees to pay in food-stuffs for any coal exceeding the quantity stipulated. German dealings in coal require the approval of the commission of control which will be established in Berlin.

NEWSPAPERS INDIGNANT.

BERLIN, July 10.

The newspapers are most indignant at the coal demands which they declare are impossible. Herr Gessler and General von Seeckt were present at a conference at the President's residence on Saturday morning after which it was reported that the conference recognised the necessity of taking drastic measures regarding disarmament. There is much talk of rupturing negotiations at Spa but there is an obvious tendency to leave the responsibility for that to delegates remaining at Spa.

A blind man and a woman, both boat people, were this morning charged before Mr. R.O. Hutchinson, at the Magistracy with the theft of seven pairs of Army top boots and 25 pieces of Pongee silk, which were found on board their junk, and were recognised as part of certain cargoes consigned to the steamers "West Calera" and "Seattle Maru" respectively, for trans-shipment. Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the defence and applied for a remand. The hearing was fixed for Monday afternoon. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$1,000 for the man and \$150 for the woman.

A Chinese boilermaker employed at the Kowloon Docks, was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a stab wound in the right side, alleged to have been inflicted by another boilermaker in the course of a fight. The alleged assailant was arrested and was also removed to the hospital, having received a severe mauling in the course of the fight. The trouble is said to have started because the wounded man was dismissed from service by the other on the ground that business was slack at the docks. The dismissed man became angry and assaulted the other, who retaliated. In the fight which followed, the aggressor was stabbed. The wounded man's condition is not considered serious.

THE POLO RESULT.

HONGKONG ONLY BEATEN BY ONE.

One of those things which "will happen in the best regulated families" happened in the China Mail office yesterday when it was stated in the report of the interport polo match in Shanghai on Saturday for the Keswick Cup that Shanghai had scored a win over Hongkong of 48 goals to three. Of course the report should have read four goals to three.

"WIFE TOO IMPOSSIBLE."

CHINESE COUPLE'S QUARRELS.

UNUSUAL DESERTION CASE.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, a young Chinese married woman named So Pang Shiu sued her husband So Sze Min, for alleged desertion, and applied for an order (1) that she be no longer bound to cohabit with him, (2) that the legal custody of her infant son (under 16 years of age) be given to her, (3) that the husband be required to pay her personally or to some person authorized on her behalf, for her use, such weekly sum of money as the Magistrate might consider reasonable, and (4) that the costs of the application be paid by the husband.

Mr. T. Rowan appeared for the complainant and Mr. A. E. Hall for the defendant.

The complainant, an attractive woman 24 years of age, giving evidence, said that she had been married to the defendant for four years. During all that time, the defendant had not given her any money excepting "an occasional dollar." Her husband was a broker and was fairly well off. She was compelled to pawn her jewellery and other personal effects to defray the necessary household expenses. She and the defendant lived with the latter's father for over a year, after which they were expelled from the house because the defendant was out of work and was penniless. Witness had frequent quarrels with her husband over money matters, and he had assaulted her rather seriously on at least two occasions. He finally deserted her on May 22 last. Their married life had been a most unhappy one.

In the witness box, the husband, who also gave his age as 24 years, denied that he had neglected to support his wife and child. His wife was a perfect nuisance, he said, and quite intolerable at times when he was out of work and had no money to give her. Witness said that his wife could be very pleasant and sociable when he had money to give her. He had been out of work for over a year now. His father had assisted him considerably by allowing them to stay in his house. It was not true that his father had expelled them from the house because witness was out of work. His wife was very quarrelsome and difficult to please. She insisted in living apart from witness's father, and in order to avoid trouble, the latter rented rooms for them to live in and gave them food. Even then the complainant was not satisfied. She wanted money, witness admitted that he had assaulted his wife once or twice, but it was all her own fault for being "too impossible." It was not true that he had seriously mauled her. It was true that they had had frequent quarrels and fights, but witness did not desert his wife. After a recent quarrel, she packed up and went to her mother's, and had refused to return to live with him since. It was a case of her deserting him, and not he deserting her as alleged.

The defendant's father gave corroborative evidence as to the quarrels between husband and wife. He said the latter was too particular.

The principal tenant of the house where the couple used to occupy rooms was then called, and testified to having witnessed several quarrels in which the wife assaulted the husband.

The Magistrate at this stage announced that he was satisfied that there was no desertion proved against the defendant, nor was there any wilful neglect on his part to maintain his wife. As to the alleged persistent cruelty, he thought that too had not been proved. Under the circumstances, he must dismiss the summons.

X-RAY PERIL DEFIED.

Messeres from Paris credit Dr. Pech with a discovery designed to ensure the protection of operators against the effect of X-rays. M. Daniel Berthelot, making the announcement at the Academy of Science, explained that the process involves the neutralisation of the ultraviolet rays by the simultaneous application of infra-red rays. Dr. Morrow, of the X-ray department at Middlesex Hospital, speaking to a Daily Chronicle representative about the French discovery, said that operators at Middlesex Hospital had had practically complete protection for 18 months. The method in use involves the protection of the operator and the box, which is lead-lined. The operator does not touch anything with unprotected hands, but always wears rubber gloves. In addition, a screening stand is used.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own housed poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:—

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.

CHICKENS - - 60 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th July 1920.

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FAR-FAMED

India Gauze Underwear

Our "India Gauze" Cotton underwear is known all over the East. It is light and cool but porous and durable. Absorbs perspiration and prevents chills. All the numbers on offer are made specially for us and are not obtainable elsewhere. We hold large stock and the prices are exceedingly low.

QUALITY III

Vests with button fronts and short sleeves. Our Leading value where a really cool, comfortable and unexpensive vest is required.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 inches
\$11.75 12.25 12.75 13.50 13.75 14.25 14.75 15.25 15.75 16.50 doz.

No. 222. Style as above, Slightly heavier.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 inches
\$14.50 15.25 15.75 16.25 16.75 17.25 17.75 18.25 18.75 19.50 doz.

No. 440. Style as above but Superior Quality.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 inches
\$15.50, 16.25, 16.75, 17.25, 17.75, 18.25, 18.75 doz.

QUALITY 330

Splendid quality Indian Gauze Vests with ventilated Gusset. Cool and comfortable.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 inches
\$15.25 15.75 16.25 16.75 17.25 17.75 18.25 18.75 19.25 19.75 doz.

QUALITY 322

English made Pure white India Gauze Buttonless Fronts. An excellent vest for washing and wear.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 inches
\$15.25 15.75 16.25 16.75 17.25 17.75 18.25 18.75 19.25 19.75 doz.

No. 111. Short India Gauze Drawers.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 inches
\$1.30 \$1.30 \$1.30 \$1.50 \$1.50 \$1.50 a pair.

We can confidently recommend any of the above lines to anyone wanting a light, cool and absorbent underwear. Non irritable.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

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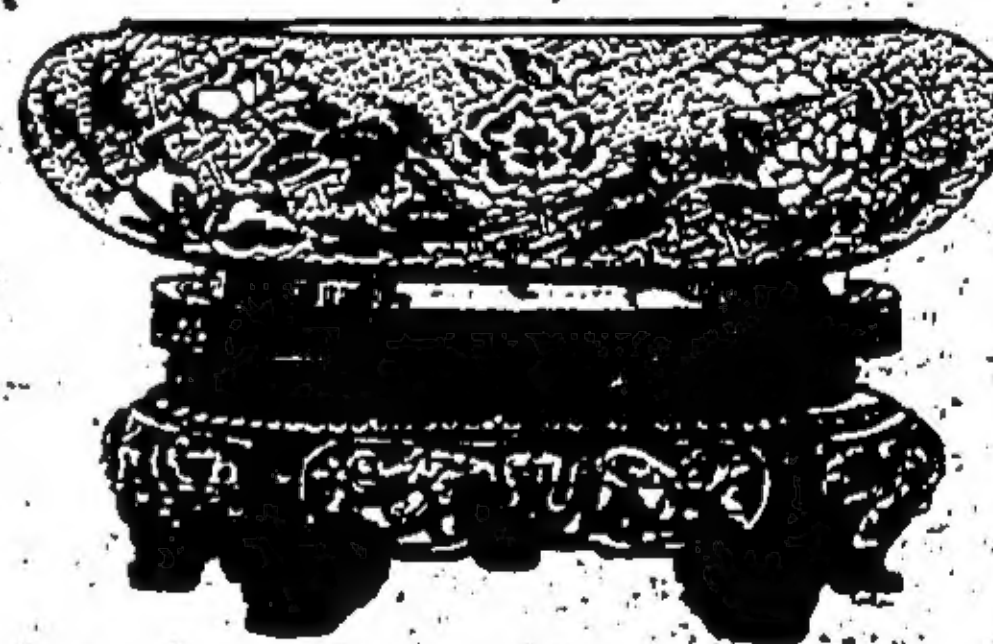
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1853.
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Mans
Hongkong, January 1, 1930

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on the rate of two per centum per annum and on
Fixed Deposits at the following rates per annum and on
For 3 months at the rate of 5% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
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KAN TONG PO
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, February 12, 1920.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts
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Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
L. KERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1919.

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PAID UP CAPITAL **61,000,000**
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DAIRY (DAIRY) **SAN FRANCISCO**

[illegible]

G. ROSENZWEIG
Manager

Hongkong, March 15, 1923.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
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WHICH ARE VESTED WITH SHARES IN
**THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.**

AND
**THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1922
£22,978,267.

1—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000

Paid on Capital	\$2,397,414
II - <u>Life Funds</u>	\$2,587,462
III - <u>Life & Annuity Funds</u>	\$7,567,282
IV - <u>Banking Fund Account</u>	128,000
	<u>\$12,680,158</u>
Revenues For Branch	\$2,397,414
<u>Life and Annuity</u>	\$1,612,183
<u>Revenues</u>	685,231
Revenues Marine Department	\$27,546
Other Receipts and Disbursements	\$30,938
	<u>\$2,397,414</u>
	<u>\$12,680,158</u>

* The Accumulative Fund of the various Branches are separately increased and by

the claims under the respective Department.

REWARD

—

100%—3% per annum
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TRUYER FEE,
Manager.
 January 26, 1930.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Ruter's Service to the China Mail.)

FUTURE OF PALESTINE - KING'S SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE.

LONDON, July 11.

The King's message to Palestine was read before an imposing assembly at Jerusalem July 7 by Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner. It begins by recalling that the Allies have entrusted to Britain the mandate to watch over the interests of Palestine and to insure to that country the peaceful and prosperous development which has so long been denied it. It recalls proudly the large part British troops, under General Allenby, played in freeing Palestine from Turkish rule. It declares that His Majesty will indeed rejoice if he and his people can also be instruments in bringing within Palestine's reach the blessings of a wise and liberal administration. It gives an assurance that the duties of the mandatory Power will be carried out with absolute impartiality and the British Government is determined to respect the rights of every race and creed in Palestine in the future. Measures for the gradual establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine will in no way affect civil or religious rights or diminish the prosperity of the general population. The King is confident that Sir Herbert Samuel will carry out these principles wholeheartedly and effectively and endeavour to promote in every way possible the welfare and unity of all classes and sections. The message concludes "I realise profoundly the solemnity of the trust involved in the Government of a country which is sacred alike to Christian, Mohammedan and Jew and I shall watch with deep interest and warm sympathy the future progress and development of a State whose history has been of such tremendous import to the world."

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

- EASTBOURNE, July 10.

In the Davis Cup Doubles Tilden and Johnston beat Gobert and Laurens 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, and are thus qualified to play for the British Isles on July 16.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

ESTABLISHING PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE.

SPA, July 9.

From an authoritative British source it is learned that Britain's only desire on the question of war criminals is to establish principles of justice, to uphold international rights and civilized warfare. Forty-five names have been selected as especially bad *prima facie* cases. It is declared that if the latter were properly tried, thereby establishing the principle prescribed, there would be no desire on the part of the Allies to multiply the number of cases.

ETON BEAT HARROW.

LONDON, July 10.

At Lords, Eton beat Harrow by nine wickets.

PRINCE ON THE GOLDFIELDS.

KALGOORLIE, July 9.

The Prince of Wales received an ovation at Coolgardie. At Kalgoorlie, replying to an address, the Prince paid a tribute to the energy which had enabled the gold industry to be built up in a waterless country. He was very interested in the terminus of the trans-Australian Railway linking up the Western and eastern states.

POLAND READY FOR PEACE.

SPA, July 10.

The Polish delegation has received a note from its Government expressing the willingness of Poland to conclude peace with Soviet Russia on the basis of the self-determination of peoples.

TURKISH TROOPS DISARMED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.

The Greeks occupied Brussa without opposition. Numbers of the nationalists surrendered. All the Government forces in Constantinople were disarmed without resistance on the order of general Milne owing to their instability.

POLES FALL BACK.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS.

WARSAW, July 11.

A communique states that under strong enemy pressure, the Poles have fallen back from the Beresina line. The Bolsheviks crossed the Pripiet, but were driven back with heavy losses. South of the Pripiet we have fallen back to the other side of the Horyn. The enemy occupied Samy. We have fallen back to Podolia according to plan.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Hsintah," Captain John Glen, 1,340 tons, arrived this morning at 6 a.m. from Shanghai with 3,455 packages of general cargo and 63 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Akita Maru," Captain Fujimura, 2,224 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Singapore with 450 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tsushima Maru," Capt. Okuno, 4,191 tons, arrived this morning at 6 a.m. from Shanghai with 120 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hirado Maru," Capt. Takahashi, 895 tons, arrived this morning at 8 a.m. from Keelung with 1,500 tons of coal.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Siam Maru," Capt. Inaidzumi, sailed for Kobe at 2 p.m. to-day with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hoi Ching," Capt. Stewart, sailed for Foochow via Swatow at 3 p.m. to-day with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Endicott," Capt. Alver, sailed for Seattle via Kobe at 5 p.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Pin Samud," Capt. Churamini, sailed for Bangkok via Swatow at 3 p.m. to-day with 250 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Derwent," Capt. Benstead, sailed for Saigon at 7 a.m. to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Korea Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for San Francisco via Keelung and Shanghai at noon to-morrow.

The s.s. "Tsushima Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Hamburg via Sourabaya at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Colombia," Amer., cleared to-day and will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai at noon to-morrow.

The s.s. "Akita Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Yokohama at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Hirado Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Keelung at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Chan Ng, a widow living at No. 20 Tai Wong Street reports that at 7.45 p.m. yesterday, she was knocked down by motor car No. 68 near Arsenal Street. She was compensated by the chauffeur. As her injuries were slight, she did not go to hospital.

NOTICES.

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GERMAN CRAZE FOR WAR BOOKS.

Six weeks ago I discussed the chances of war-books with an English publisher. "No earthly!" he said. "The public is absolutely fed up with war books. Drug on the market. We want light stuff—sentiment, humour; no more trenches. A solid war history, yes—but not for at least two years!"

But wherever you travel in Germany to-day, on every bookstall in every library, on every study table, you will find stacks of books about the war. They are not there for show. Everybody, old, young, and of every class, is reading them with passionate eagerness.

Within the last month over forty war books of historical and military importance have been published in Germany. The demand towers above the supply. As quickly as new war books appear their early editions are sold out. Harassed by labour troubles and the shortage of paper, publishers are at their wits' end how to meet orders.

These war books, of which the stream seems unending, are of various types, and it is significant that many greatly in demand are highly technical. There are, of course, the stately memoirs of still venerated generals, Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Liman von Sanders, and the like. Not to have bought, read, and inwardly digested these is a direct sin against German culture.

Yet books devoid of the immediate interest of personality are selling almost as well. Two days ago, in a Berlin publisher's sanctum, I picked up a heavy volume devoted to the technical work which goes on behind an army in the field, transport, supply, ammunition reserves, engineer work, and so forth. The book was interwoven with maps and plans, and unusually costly. An excellent book for the German equivalents to the Staff College, Sandhurst, and Wood-

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

MARTIAL LAW IN PEKING.

WHO GOVERNS?

PEKING, July 11.
Marshal Tuan Chi-jui (leader of the Military Party) proclaimed martial law in Peking yesterday. All Peking cars and automobiles have been commandeered other than cars flying foreign flags.

wich. "I can't produce," said the publisher, "a quarter of the number I could sell."

"But who reads these highly technical works?" I asked.

"Everybody," was the reply.

"If one class more than another it is the young men who were just too young to take part in the war and are now schoolboys, students, or just launching out into business."

"Life is very expensive," I said, "and so are these books. How can these boys afford to buy them?"

"They stint themselves of clothes and amusements," he answered; "not athletic sports, but beer and music-halls. Then a dozen club together, pool funds, buy the books, and hand them round."

There is now appearing an enormously successful series of small monographs about the war. Each action, however, tiny, is closely analysed with maps and diagrams. Regimental histories are being rapidly welcomed all over Germany.

Draw what conclusions you will, one thing is clear. Germany is determined to treasure up every lesson of the war, to examine the cause of every failure, the result of each experiment, to analyse each plan, to judge each system, to scrutinise every method, to record everything, to forget nothing.—Daily Mail.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Owing to the S.S. "KALYAN" being delayed at Singapore,

"THE QUANTS"

cannot arrive in Hongkong until Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Their performance will be given on that night instead of TUESDAY as previously announced. H. E. The Governor and Lady Stubbs will honour

"THE QUANTS" with their distinguished patronage and presence.

Seats already booked for TUESDAY night will be transferred for THURSDAY or the money returned by Messrs. MOUTRIE.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, July 13.
Straits—Per AKITA MARU.
WEDNESDAY, July 14.
Shanghai—Per TEAN.

THURSDAY, July 15.
Straits—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU.
Canada, U.S.A. and Shanghai—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN.
Straits—Per KALYAN.
Saigon—Per AMAZON.

SUNDAY, July 18.
Bombay—Per KANAGAWA MARU.
TUESDAY, July 20.
Australia and Manila—Per AKI MARU.
Japan—Per TOKIWA MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, July 13.
Saigon—Per SUN TAK, 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, July 14.
Hohow and Haiphong—Per HAIMUN, 8 a.m.

*Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, *Hankow, Canada, *United States, *Central and South America, *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per COLOMBIA, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN—Per LAKE GILFEN, 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Hongkong, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN—Per YATSHING, 9 p.m.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China—Per KWONGSANG, 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, July 15.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Takao—Per JOSEU MARU, 8 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-NING, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe and Seattle—Per MAQUAN, 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via POKT DARWIN—Per CHANGSHA, Registration 12.45 a.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per HANYANG, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, July 16.
Hohow, Fakhot and Haiphong—Per KALYAN, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 1 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN—Per FOOKSANG, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per KALYAN, 3 p.m.

Amoy—Per ROOSE, 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, July 17.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and *SAN FRANCISCO—Per KAIBO MARU, 8 a.m.

SUNDAY, July 18.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 20.
*Shanghai and *North China—Per SHANTUNG, 9 a.m.
*Swatow and *Bangkok—Per CHIN-HUA, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILONG, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, July 21.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND—Per NIKKO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARU, 10 a.m.
THURSDAY, July 22.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, Java, Borneo, India via Damanhour, Egypt & EUROPE via MAREKILLES—Per IYO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, July 30.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per KAGA MARU, 10 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 3 P.M.

NEW LIGHT ON SARAJEVO.

KAISER PLANS MURDER OF ARCHDUKE.

[E. Alexander Powell in Scribner's.]

By far the most interesting building in Belgrade is a low, the roofed, white walled winery which stands at the corner of Knes Mihajlova Ulica and the Kolatsch Ulica, which is proudly pointed out to visitors as "the Cradle of the War," for in the low ceilinged room on the second floor was hatched the plot which resulted in the assassination of the Austrian archduke couple at Sarajevo in the summer of 1914, and thereby precipitated the great conflict.

In this connection, here is a story, told me by a Czechoslovak officer who had served in the Serbian army during the war, writes Alexander Powell in Scribner's which throws an interesting sidelight on the tragedy of Sarajevo. This officer's uncle had been, it seemed, quarry to the Archduke Ferdinand, being in attendance on the archduke at the imperial shooting lodge in Bohemia when the German emperor, accompanied by Admiral Von Tirpitz, went there, ostensibly for the shooting, in the spring of 1914.

PROPOSED UNION WITH AUSTRIA.

The day after their arrival, according to my informant's story the emperor and the archduke went shooting, leaving Admiral Von Tirpitz at the lodge with the archduchess. The quarry, who was on duty in the afternoon, overheard the admiral urging the archduchess to obtain the consent of her husband to a union of Austria-Hungary with Germany upon the death of Francis Joseph—a scheme which had long been cherished by the Kaiser and the Pan-Germans.

"Never will I lend my influence to such a plan!" the quarry heard the archduchess violently exclaim. "Never, never, never!"

A few minutes later the emperor and the archduke, having returned from their battue, entered the room, whereupon the archduchess, her voice raised in indignation, informed her husband of Von Tirpitz's proposal. The archduke, always noted for his fiery temper, instantly sided with his wife, angrily accusing the Kaiser of intriguing behind his back against the independence of Austria. There ensued a violent altercation between the ruler of Germany and the

COMPRESSED AIR.

SINGULAR NEW CURE.

Of all the singular cures of which we have read, says the *N. C. Daily News*, the compressed air cure seems to be about the strangest. Dr. O. G. Cunningham of Kansas City has designed a tubular steel structure 8ft. long and 10ft. in diameter, fitted as a sleeping couch and capable of taking 72 patients at one time. For from three to 12 hours daily air pressure of from 5 to 20 lbs. per square inch is maintained on the patient, according to his condition, and it is claimed that the immediate effect of the treatment is enormously to stimulate energy, to quieten the nerves, to increase the appetite and to induce restful sleep. The cure, it is said, is for use in certain ailments and, for all we know, it may be particularly efficacious. What those ailments are the report does not say, but the use of compressed air to induce a person to eat better, has something delightfully humorous about it—a sort of pressing hospitality.

Austrian heir apparent, which ended in the Kaiser and his adviser departing the same evening for Berlin.

ARCHDUKE IN KAISER'S PATH. For the truth of this story I do not vouch; I merely repeat it in the words in which it was told to me. Certain it is, however, that the archduke, who was a man of strong character and passionately devoted to the best interests of his country, was the greatest obstacle to the Kaiser's scheme for the union of the two empires under his rule, a scheme which, could it have been consummated, would have given Germany that high road to the East and that outlet to the warm water of which the Pan-Germans had long dreamed.

The assassination of the archduke not only removed this stumbling block to Teutonic schemes, but it further served the Kaiser's purposes by forcing Austria into war with Serbia, thereby making Austria responsible, in the eyes of the world, for launching the conflict which the Kaiser had planned. There has never been any conclusive proof, remember, that the Serbs were responsible for Ferdinand's assassination.

Printed and Published for the CONCERNED by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

THE BLACK CATS

are appearing at the
Kowloon Cricket Club
on Saturday, July 17th,
at 9 p.m.